

section 6 for a penalty for neglecting to keep or make such returns; sections 7 and 8 provided for a copy of the charter, or deed of settlement to be recorded in the office of the Registrar-General; and section 9 that the names of proprietors should be recorded in the office of the Registrar-General. The whole object of that Act was to compel the companies to furnish certain information, apparently for statistical purposes. But the new Act contemplated a different state of proceedings. It was alleged for the defendants that neither Act applied to a company which did not receive deposits or which did not issue notes. If that were so, then section 2 of the new Act was a work of supererogation, because the Act of 1864 provided that a company that received deposits and issued notes should be liable to certain penalties for omissions to comply with the Act. But the Act of 1888 contained absolute prohibitions against certain things being done, so as to protect the public and the shareholders. Section 5 provided that no banking company should issue notes payable to bearer at sight on demand unless it has a subscribed capital of £250,000 and a paid-up capital of £150,000. If the defendant's contention was right, a bank might still to-morrow and issue notes to an unlimited extent, but so long as it did not receive deposits the Act would not apply. It was submitted that this view was wrong, and that the Act was not limited to banks that received deposits.

Mr. Justice Williams said that he would reserve the point for the Full Court as to whether section 7 of the Act of 1888 applied to the defendant company.

Mr. Mitchell then submitted that there was no evidence that the defendant bank authorized the issue of these advertisements. The fact that the local manager invested then and paid for them out of the moneys of the bank did not bind the head office of the company in an action for penalties. He also submitted that there was no evidence of the incorporation of the defendant company.

Mr. Justice Williams was of opinion that there was evidence to bind the bank as to the publication of these advertisements, and also that there was evidence of the incorporation of the company. On these points he would decide in favour of the plaintiff; but the other point as to whether the defendants came under section 5 of the Act of 1888, would reserve for the Full Court. He assessed the damages at £10 for each advertisement that was published.

Mr. Hood said that the solicitors for the plaintiff would count the number of advertisements.

Mr. Justice Williams desired to state that he did not concur with the observation that the action being brought by a common informer he deserved no consideration. This was the only way in which such actions could be instituted. The object of the Act would be defeated if they were to wait till someone was injured. The only way in which shareholders and depositors were protected was by persons finding out that these banks were sham and then instituting actions of this kind. He thought this form of action deserved every encouragement, and so far as he was concerned he would assist them in every way. It might be that the point taken by the defendants was a good one; he should be very sorry to see it succeed; but as there appeared to be some doubt on the point, he trusted that it would be brought under the notice of Parliament, and that banks which carried on business by making representations of the character made in this case, might be brought, beyond all doubt, within the scope of the Act, and that the public should be protected.

Mr. Mitchell said that the plaintiff brought this action out of revenge and had said that unless he got his way in a certain matter he would take proceedings against the defendants.

Mr. Justice Williams said that he had no sympathy with the plaintiff, but he was very glad he brought the action. He might also say that if the defendants were a creditable institution, of which he had some doubt, the mode of conducting the defence reflected the greatest discredit on them. It was a direct insult to the administration of justice, and they did everything to obstruct the course of justice.

Mr. Mitchell said that in the opinion of this sort of defendants did not feel justified in giving facilities to prove the case against them.

The question whether the defendants were liable in the action was reserved for the Full Court.

AMERICA LIBERATA.

From the line of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to where the commingled waters of two oceans have the rocks of Cape Horn there breathes not now a man who is supported by the vice of a constitution, to attest to the lie that, by Divine ordinance or political necessity, they owe obedience to an individual or members of some particular family. "Slaves cannot breathe in England," sang Cowper, at a time when scarcely a man in Great Britain had even a conception of Freedom in its political sense. In that sense the peoples of the Americas can today with more propriety echo the boast: "That is to say, the peoples within the boundaries we have indicated. Where on the English map, the customary tint of blood, appropriately indicates the dominion of the British Sovereign, we will owe the duty of bowing the head and bating the breath when a Wettin-Guelph is mentioned. In the Southern Continent there is, indeed, yet one exception—a tiny smudge on the map of freedom. In Guiana there are 'subjects'—vassals of the Queen of Great Britain and the King of the Netherlands. "Slaves cannot breathe in England!" Empty boast, Monarchs cannot breathe in America! The atmosphere of liberty drifts over the new world from a dozen Republics and suffocates Sovereigns. Dom Pedro II, harmless man, has had the Imperial crown blown off his head by a blast of that Divine air, but if a string of names could have fastened the diadem on his head the crown would still encircle his brow. If Pierre II, de Alcantara-Jean-Charles-Leopold-Salvador-Bibiano-Francois-Xavier-de-Paula-Leocadio-Michael-Gabriel-Raphael-Gonzague were not enough to smite common people with a sense of the object of liberty which they owe to the individual thus embellished, then Court-christenings—among other sacred institutions—are blighted by the growing and scintillating spirit of democracy. If it sufficed not to name a prince after two kings, Jesus Christ, the canonized founder of the Jesuit Order, and two archangels, it is difficult to conceive what can be done in that direction. But, after all, this plan of giving superb titles was proved ineffectual ages ago. The Roman Emperors not merely had the name of the Saviour (Salvador), the Son of God, tacked on to their cognomen. They were styled God, Deus, and even that didn't prevent their being generally murdered by a barlet or a pander.

Dom Pedro, however, is understood to have been a decent sort of man. Unlike most monarchs, whose characteristic it is to be as amiable as a mischievous monkey, he troubled his subjects but little with any antics, lived laterally for the most part in Europe, and personally did more good than harm. The insurgents of Brazil seem to have revolted less against the man than against the preposterous institution of which he was the representative among them. It was the inherent viciousness of hereditary monarchy which cost Dom Pedro his throne. The Brazilians could have put up with him as long as he was likely to last. But they couldn't stand the prospect of seeing his daughter Isabelle-Christine-Leopold-

dine-Auguste-Michael-Gabriel-Raphael-Gonzague coming to the throne, with Field-Marshal Louis-Philipe-Marie-Ferdinand-Gustave d'Orleans to boot. Spain and Portugal know the only countries in the world on whose stomach a Bourbon can stay, and even in Spain there are periodical spasms indicative of an intention to throw them up. The little incident in Brazil consequently will be regarded with some natural uneasiness in the Peninsula, and will scarcely be contemplated with composure by monarchs in general. When Cannig spoke of "calling into existence a new world to redress the balance of the old," he could have no idea of the particularly telling application which might be given to his phrase within half a century. It was a Bourbon-imbecile race—which gave modern democracy its first thrust. Louis XVI. said farewell with his head for the sublime stupidity which prompted him to get the better in his quarrel with England by helping the American colonists to wrest their independence from George III. Since that time was never, democracy has kept ahead all the time. In Europe it has not had the same chance as in America. A conspiracy of monarchs was worked up to crush the first French Republic and restore the Bourbons. It took a quarter of a century of bloody war to effect the restoration, but it was done. But after a taste of freedom, even although followed by a dose of despotism under a great man France could not endure the Bourbon flunkey.

The ground gained by democracy since its first stay in Europe may be measured by the conviction which every reasonable man must feel that although there may arise a monarchal conspiracy for the restoration of Dom Pedro and family there will be no interfering of monarchs in England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia to accomplish it, as happened on the first occasion. There are sixty millions of Republicans in the United States. There are many millions in the fourteen republics which environ Brazil. The Monroe doctrine as first formulated applies only to North America. But the essence of it is diffusive. The representative of sixteen republics are today collected in the United States to discuss matters of common interest. It is an awkward conjuncture for any European despot who might feel disposed to meddle in Brazil the attempt made by Napoleon in Mexico. Possibly Dom Pedro may feel but slender inclination to invoke intervention to assist him in his Imperial dignity. He has evinced—amidst other testimonies of a degree of sense superior to his station a decided appreciation of the enjoyment of a free press, a course of existence in which the obligations of ruling have no part. The new monarchs of Brazil have a sense to have recognised this tendency of his mind. The Emperor, accordingly, has cabled advice, presented him with a lump sum of over half a million sterling, and have promised him £500,000 a year. This, it must be admitted, is a handsome bonus and pension, and cannot fail to operate in some degree as an inducement to keep quiet. Inasmuch also as the civil list is to be continued to the members of the ex-Imperial family, son-in-law Bourbon may perhaps like to feel that while he abstains from intrigues he will be able to obtain from intrigues. He is a Bourbon, no calculation founded upon a common-sense basis can safely be ventured with regard to his mind. He may break out and occasion the withdrawal of his pension and his pension, imposing upon that amiable old gentleman the mortifying necessity of striving upon the pittance derivable from the interest of his £500,000.

Meanwhile the Brazilians appear content with liberty and not fretful at the loss of the glories of a Court. Dom Pedro seems to have succeeded in educating his people up to their destiny. His repeated and protracted absences taught them that they could get along tolerably well without him, and perhaps inculcated a distinct appreciation of the probability that they could manage even better if his promising heiress and her Bourbon spouse would also be so obliging as to visit Europe—and stay there. The lesson derivable from this revolution is not without significance for Australians. It has always been a possible line on the cards that in the event of anything happening to make Great Britain an uncomfortable domicile for the Sovereign, the Court might be transferred to one of the colonial dependencies of the Empire. In view of the unpromising proximity of the Republic United States, Canada would not be esteemed as a place of retreat. Still less is it likely to be so regarded after the unpleasant instance of the influence of a simple just furnished by Brazil. Australia might be fixed upon. But, alas, thought is rapidly diffused now-a-days. Australia shares the vice of all colonies. Congeries of people, brought together in a region remote from the seducing influences of a Court, have a grievous tendency to affect to discover that Royalty is a costly, adorning, and a very useless toy. Parkes would, no doubt, like to be a Duke, if only for domestic reasons, and John Davies would exert all his vast influence in favour of Royalty if an Earl and a peer would be likely to reward his exertions. But taken as a whole it is exceedingly problematical whether the people of Australia could be depended on to provide Albert-Edward with an income and a supply of profits and beauties for his platonic adoration. Certainly there is always a chance that certain glided Australian circles might emulate the French noblesse of the time of Louis XV., in the aspirations of that haughty class. It will be recollected that when the degenerate successor of the Grand Monarch bestowed his particular attentions upon Madame Dubarry, a woman of the middle class, the nobility complained bitterly of the indignity. It had, can, they proudly tried, for generations the privilege of their order to supply the King with mistresses. But there would always be the risk that the mere common people, without having the elevation of soul which might prompt them to contest this lofty privilege, might object to the whole circus. As St. Henrius Robinson has plainly stated that the manifest destiny of the South African colonies is to become a Republic, we know not what resource in the way of a King or monarch would remain, except India or Lord Howe Island. And Lord Howe Island might be considered somewhat circumscribed. The dignity of the Throne would not merely cover it all but would stick out leagues around, over the Pacific ocean.

It is comforting to know that Dom Pedro "took it fighting," refused to abdicate, and declared that he would only yield to force. There must have been some force employed; perhaps some desperado levelled a pistol at his head, or drove him from his throne and palace at the point of a syringe. Anyway, he was shipped off, f.o.b., within an hour of announcing his heroic resolve. Some fighting is reported to have occurred in the capital, but only the Minister of Finance, among the prominent adherents of monarchy, was hurt. The insurgents may have wounded his feelings by giving Dom Pedro that £500,000 without proper vouchers from the Department of Audit. One thing at least is clear. His Imperial Highness the Comte d'Eu—alias Louis Philippe, &c., d'Jleaux—who is Marshal of the Empire and Commander-in-Chief of the army, did not manage to draw the sabre of his sire at the critical moment. Brazil is a corker of a republic, and nothing has remained for Dom Pedro but to observe with a candour which, his infinite credit, that he is "hopeful" that the country will prosper under the new form of Government. It is difficult for a mere outsider

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(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 29th January, 1890. [26]

to conceive why it should be. The United States have managed to rub along reasonably well without a Dom Pedro, and the Roman Republic prospered passably, whereas the Roman Empire, after a flash in the pan, smashed up every thing. Half a million down and eighty thousand a year for Dom Pedro's life would sink the new Republic. Probably there may come a reaction in favour of monarchy, in which case bloodshed and devastation will doubtless ensue. But when once a people has breathed the atmosphere of Liberty and tasted the sweets of Republican quality, they never fail to hanker for them again, and in the end they "use no other."

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for Rickets, Marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation for such cases. The children take it and ask for more, and the good effects are apparent. Consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Harmondsworth, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Lid.), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Advt.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th January, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
Shanghai	31° 10' N.	121° 20' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Amoy	23° 40' N.	118° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Swatow	23° 40' N.	116° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Hankow	36° 10' N.	114° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Yokohama	35° 30' N.	139° 40' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Kobe	34° 40' N.	135° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Manila	14° 30' N.	120° 50' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Cebu	10° 30' N.	123° 50' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Singapore	1° 10' N.	103° 40' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.

30th January, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
Shanghai	31° 10' N.	121° 20' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Amoy	23° 40' N.	118° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Swatow	23° 40' N.	116° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Hankow	36° 10' N.	114° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Yokohama	35° 30' N.	139° 40' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Kobe	34° 40' N.	135° 10' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Manila	14° 30' N.	120° 50' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Cebu	10° 30' N.	123° 50' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
Singapore	1° 10' N.	103° 40' E.	30.0	59° F.	W.	B.

The barometer has fallen in China. Graduals are steep for northeast winds near the China Sea. Cloudy, cold but rather dry weather prevails in the neighbourhood of Hongkong. Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit: 1-Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of saturated air at the same time being 100. Direction of the wind in two points. Direction of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6-Heats of the weather, 1-Blue sky, 2-Partly cloudy, 3-Overcast, 4-Passing shower, 5-Squally, 6-Rain, 7-Storm, 8-Thunder, 9-Variable, 10-Drizzle, 11-Fog, 12-Rain in patches, 13-Drizzle and rain, 14-Drizzle and rain, 15-Drizzle and rain.

Hongkong Observatory, 30th January, 1890.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.
30.0	59° F.	W.	B.

Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWAT-W. Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 31st January, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [201]

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER, No. 218.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [200]

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

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(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 29th January, 1890. [26]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for San Francisco, Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, at NOON taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland Ports of the United States, via Overland Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic line of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$225.00 To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75 To Liverpool..... 325.00 To London..... 330.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50-A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Telephone, 30th January, 1890.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of One Dollar per Share in the above Company is due on the 15th day of February next, and is payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

INTEREST at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [108]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL AND LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of Five Dollars per Share in the above Company is due on the 15th day of February next, and is payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

INTEREST at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the due date.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. BARRETTO, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [207]

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A BUNGALOW with five good rooms, bath room, &c., and high basement, two Semi-detached HOUSES, 4 rooms each. These Houses are well situated, command extensive views, and are very desirable residences.

For rent and other particulars apply to THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, Court of Bankruptcy. Hongkong, 30th January, 1890. [205]

For Sale.

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(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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[26]

Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 31st instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 29th January, 1890. [168]

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 1st February, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 29th January, 1890. [202]

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57]

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [25]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WONG LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [152]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) CAPITAL TAELS 600,000. EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00.

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MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [109]

Intimations.

